

the chances of a quarrel in which we have at present no direct share. If, indeed, it should appear that the peace of the world may be seriously disturbed, or the balance of power overturned, upon the momentous questions which such a state of things might raise, the voice of England would not remain unheeded. But let our support be given where we can give our trust, and until the Queen's government are clearly satisfied in which direction the track of public duty lies in obedience to the positive obligations and direct interests of this country, we are persuaded that it will steadily avoid the snare of premature interference in these transactions.

The London Sun of the same date says: "It is earnestly to be hoped, indeed, that the next information received in this country from the Sublime Porte will be diametrically the reverse of what has been recently predicted, for reasons it were needless to conjecture. Upon the decision arrived at by the Divan will depend the future, we repeat, not only of Turkey, but indirectly, also, of Christendom. Should the ultimatum be accepted, it will hand over the European dominions of the Sultan at once, virtually and unconditionally, to the Autocrat. Should it, on the other hand, be rejected, as we trust and believe that it will be rejected, Abdul Medjid will command forthwith the aid of instant co-operation from the four great European sovereigns. The Emperor of Russia would inevitably, in that event, find himself opposed, not only by the monarchs of Austria and Prussia, but also—and in a most earnest manner—by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon. Turkey would discover her safety, not so much in diplomacy, as in the sense of justice common to all the chief States of Christendom."

The details by the Pacific may enlighten us further, and render intelligible the scraps of news forwarded by telegraph, and the arrival of the next steamer will be looked for with interest, especially by those engaged in commercial pursuits, for a European war would assuredly and injuriously affect their interests. If the danger of a general war be so imminent as the intelligence would lead us to believe, it is strange that it should so slightly affect the money market in England, and that cotton remained steady, with even an upward tendency.

Treasury Operations.

There has been much said within the last few weeks, with reference to changes in the mode of transmitting funds of the United States from one point to another. Some wiseacres have made themselves merry over the transportation of specie from New York to St. Louis, &c., and contrasted it with the convenient method (practiced it appears by the last Administration) of giving the money to Brokers without security, and depending upon their good faith and ability to have it at the right point when it was wanted. It has been said of old that the way to destruction was broad and easy of travel, and that many went thereby for convenience. We are glad to observe that Gen. Pierce has chosen the more rugged path of duty and law. In the end, also, it will be found to be the path of safety and of profit. Experience has proved that the Sub-Treasury law was one of the wisest enactments ever made. It has saved the Treasury from losses, and above all it has kept it free from speculators, and made it a wholesome check on the tendency to paper expansion and excessive trading. Commerce may chafe a little under its restraints, but after all, Commerce owes it to the Sub-Treasury law that we have not had a repetition of the revolution of 1837.

But the broad road is not necessarily even the most convenient, and some things have occurred lately to illustrate this. The following letter from the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun is in point:

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1853.

The strict construction of the Sub-Treasury act, which the present Secretary of the Treasury has adopted, may be inconvenient in practice, and it is generally deemed unnecessary and absurd to transport specie from one point to another, at much expense and risk, when the transfers could be made by responsible brokers. But the abuses of the transfer system and the deposit system had prevailed to such an extent that they demanded reform.

The misfortune of the late administration was that they did not employ regular and responsible bankers to make transfers, or to purchase stocks. They went out of their way to employ persons of a different character, on account of their political or personal relations. To avoid such errors, the present administration go at once to a rigid and correct enforcement of the law.

Some time ago, it was known that the late Secretary of the Treasury had trusted a portion of the public funds to an insurance company in Columbus, Ohio, and that the institution had failed, without paying the money. But it was reported that Mr. Corwin would himself make good the amount to the Treasury, and subsequently it was stated that the institution secured the sum to the Treasury.

A person who has recently read the whole correspondence on this subject tells the story in a different way. He says that the papers show the following state of facts, viz: The President of a Bank in Columbus Ohio, gave to a Mr. Minor a letter of introduction informing the Secretary that Mr. Minor was a man of character and standing, and could be safely trusted with the transaction of any financial business.

Mr. Corwin, therefore, gave Mr. Minor a draft upon the Assistant Treasurer of New York for the sum of a hundred thousand dollars, with directions to transfer the same, within a certain time to New Orleans. The money went as far as Columbus and there came to a halt. Some how or other it got into the hands of the bankrupt Columbus Insurance Company. Only five thousand dollars has ever been recovered by the United States from these depositories and agents. But Mr. Corwin had a suit brought against Minor and the bank president who recommended him for the job, which suit has never come to trial. The government, it seems has no security whatever for this money.

Absurd, therefore, as it may seem to cart about the public money, in boxes marked "U. S. moneys," it is less exposed to plunder in that way than it would be under the old system of committing it to irregular, irresponsible, and speculating agents.

The official correspondence in relation to the above transaction ought to be given to the public. The person who has lately stated the facts above mentioned is a Whig, and not now in office, but was till about ten days ago.

It is stated that advices have been received of a stirring movement at New York which promise rich developments.

Reuben Roberts.

The right of the States in this Union, to fix the State and legislative within their own Territory, on the subject of the African race, whether bond or free, has never been denied. All of the Northern States have, each for itself, first established slavery, while all of the Southern States acting in a life capacity of Sovereigns, have established and still maintain it. More than half of the States exclude free negroes from coming into their territory, while the other fifteen States allow them the privilege of ingress and egress. New York permits the African to vote and exercise all the other rights of citizenship, while all the Southern and most of the Northern States, scorn giving him such a status. The African generally in the United States has an inferior status to the Indian, and both are tolerated by the whites, only for the sake of humanity. Most of the Northern States, have each for itself, decided that none but a fugitive slave, or one that owes labor at the South, shall be restored to his master—that the children, or increase of a fugitive slave shall not be given up, according to the Southern maxim, "partus sequitur ventrem"—that when a Southerner voluntarily carries his slave into a free State, such slave shall immediately be set at liberty. Georgia will not allow the slave trader to cross her boundaries, while South Carolina still goes for free trade, in negroes, horses and every other kind of property. All of this and much more has been done, by the local Legislatures of each State, to determine the condition of the African. But how long will the States continue to exercise this absolute control over the African race if the Federal Government be allowed to continue its usurpations?

Already has Congress again and again enforced its usurped authority, to exclude slavery from all acquired territory. Already has Congress abolished the slave trade and thereby declared its right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Already has Congress entertained a proposition to abolish slavery in the Federal States, Dock Yards, &c., situated in the slave States—an asserted right, whose constitutionality is quite as well founded, as that of its right to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Already too has Congress debated the right to abolish the slave trade between the States and slavery in the States, and there is a powerful party who declare even now, that the Federal Constitution can be so amended as to authorize such abolition, whenever the numerous free States at present so rapidly forming shall give the required majority, which will not be long. In short, the progress of abolition in this country is really frightful. The Bench, the Bar, the Hustings, the Legislature, the Lyceum, the Pulpit, the School Room, the Fire-Side and the Press are all devoted to Abolition at the North. Massachusetts, the leading State of New England, New York, the first State in the Union for population, wealth, manufactures, commerce and navigation, together with Ohio, the largest State in the West, all have Free Soil, yea, Abolition Senators at Washington, and are almost ready for any attack on slavery.

The policy of the North has always controlled the Federal Government on the subject of slavery. The South is now completely circumscribed in her territorial area, and land is as much the foundation of a nation's wealth, population, and national strength as morality is the foundation of her Constitution, Laws and social condition. All of the public lands, including those given by Virginia for the common good of all the States, are now appropriated to suit the whims of the North, whether for Canal, Railway, Navigation, Charitable or Educational purposes, and perhaps the day is at hand, when the "vote yourself a farm" Bill will pass to drain the dregs and scum of the old world, so as to pollute the ocean as it crosses and poison our rich soil with vice and crime. Most of the Southern States get about 2 per cent. of the proceeds of their public lands, while Illinois, Michigan and other free soil States can build their Railways, cut their Canals, and educate their children "free of cost" and for nothing out of the public lands. The Northern States have also controlled the Commercial policy of the country in opposition to slave institutions, ever since 1816. They have framed all of our Tariffs to suit themselves and have made all disbursements of the Revenue, in the most odiously unjust and unequal manner. They dispense the offices, honors, salaries and emoluments of the Federal Government according to their Supreme will, and the Vice Presidency, with three half abolition members of the Cabinet and some small legislatures, are now about all that the slave section can claim of her masters.

At every step of the crusade against slavery the presence of British gold and British diplomacy has been apparent, and we fearlessly assume that ever since England lost these colonies, she has sought to divide them and overthrow their institutions. In pursuing this course, she has perhaps not been actuated so much by revenge, as by the faint hope of re-establishing her dominion over a part, if not over all of her lost territory. We will not say that she has dreaded the spread of Republicanism within her own fair island, but we do say, that she has trembled and still trembles for the contagion of our example to Canada, Jamaica, Guiana, India, Australia and her other large colonies. She must have been influenced by some such motive as this, since the French philosophers, and Wilberforce, made but few converts even in England, till after our Revolution, although Black Slavery had existed for a century or two in America and elsewhere, and had been most vehemently denounced. The advocates for the universal freedom and equality of all the races have failed even till now to make any impression on the colonial slave policy of Holland and Spain. Then why is it that England should be the most zealous champion of the Black Race—and why, that England, France and the United States, should be the only Governments which have declared the slave trade piracy? The French Revolution, as it engaged the attention and whole resources of the Home Government, gave the over-populous Africans of St. Domingo ample opportunity to throw off the yoke of their white masters. This was the sole cause of the first French emancipation in the West Indies. The keen sagacity of British Statesmen saw from the drama of St. Domingo, the danger of slave institutions, and that slavery was the most vulnerable point of attacking her lost colonies. Therefore as soon as she was disengaged from European wars in 1815, she immediately set her gold and diplomacy to work for the propagation of the spurious philanthropy and false philosophy of Wilberforce and his followers. She was encouraged in this course by the fearful excitement which attended the admission of Missouri into the Union in 1821, and we dare to say that British influence had something to do with that excitement as well as with the Ordinance of 1787. Moreover, after Scott and Jackson had flagged her so, she has been

in the late war, she must have begun to despair of ever reconquering the Colonies, and hence her whole efforts have since been directed to promote emancipation and amalgamation, as in Mexico and the South American States. These countries, when they threw off Spanish rule, not only freed the blacks, but also gave them equal political rights with the whites, and this has universally been acknowledged to be the prime cause of all their wars and anarchy. It cannot be the Catholic Religion, or the union of Church and State, since both of these institutions we believe exist in Brazil—a slave country, which is highly prosperous and is destined to become to South America what the United States are to North America. (Indeed she is already that.) The end and aim of England then is emancipation and amalgamation in the Southern States. She has every facility for reaching our public opinion, because we speak the same language, have the same laws and literature and hold the most intimate commercial and social intercourse with her. She finds a plant tool in the Northern States, which want the exclusive control of the Federal Government. Besides all the foreign emigrants to this country settle at the North. They are full of anarchical theories of Red Republicanism and universal equality of men, whether aristocrats or plebeians, whites or blacks. They remember their own slavery at home and think that ours at the South is quite as bad. They feel as white men and imagine that the stupid African has the same expanding intellect and the same acute sensibilities as themselves. All of the despotic Governments in Europe studiously cultivate this feeling in their subjects at home and consequently in their emigrants to America, because those despots, like England, desire to promote amalgamation here as in the Spanish American States, and thereby overthrow Republicanism—blight our prosperity and neutralize the acknowledged influence, which our example and institutions are exercising over European States. The Monarchical and despotic world are thus leagued against us and England guides their hostility. She finds good material to work upon at the North and she has worked it well, at any and every sacrifice and with any and every weapon. The number of slaves which her West India Colonies had was quite small, when compared to the blacks in the Southern States. The quantity of territory which she had in 1835 and to convert those happy islands into deserts, where gardens of Paradise once flourished. The palaces of former slave owners are now decayed ruins, inhabited by laboring whites, or degraded blacks. The machinery of the sugar mill is no longer heard, and luxuriant jungle thrives, where Coffee and Tobacco once yielded abundant harvests. Commerce is gone, the wharves are rotting and grass is growing in the streets of deserted cities. The freed negroes are fast relapsing into barbarism—losing the intelligence which they received from slavery during two or three generations under the white man. They lazily wander about the country, eating the spontaneous fruits of the earth and sleeping under the canopy of heaven.

This is not what England intended, she has been too eager for her victim and has worked too fast. She now dreads a revolution in the United States. The picture of West India emancipation is too much for British pride to behold with complacency. She grows restive and her ancient stubbornness would rather brave the shock of a crushing world, than acknowledge an error or retract its steps. She would rather cease to exist as a nation, than record on her Statute Books that infallible England could do wrong. Hence the spasmodic efforts of Exeter Hall Philanthropists, the unbounded popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and the cordial welcome to its infamous authoress—the crabbed School Mistress and disappointed old maid, who lately joined in a Banquet at Glasgow, in sight of the disheveled flag of her country—robbed of its stripes, because forsooth, she is pleased to think with Tom Campbell, that the stars represent the Northern States, and the stripes the Southern. She is entertained all over England by the nobility—in what style she pleases, and is while we write, the great liars of the British public—receiving more attention than any other American ever did, or than any European now does.

But while England is doing this at home and putting forward Reuben Roberts to agitate the slavery question in this country, she is also making desperate efforts to repair her blunder in the West Indies. She has imported coolies, or white laborers from India and apprenticed them for a series of years to her farmers at fifty dollars per annum. These either died like rotten sheep on shipboard, or proved very inefficient laborers in a hot climate—under cruel masters and in a different agriculture, to which they had been raised. After this magnificent failure she imported Chinese laborers, with like success, and now—ye Gods, who would believe it!—while the warships of England are watching the African coast to suppress the slave trade, her merchant vessels are shipping African laborers to Jamaica to be apprenticed. She is even excluding the poor blacks of Liberia to go out as Agricultural apprentices to the West Indies, and President Roberts, it seems, suspected foul play on a recent occasion, as he issued a proclamation the other day requiring all British vessels trading in such black apprentices hereafter to appear at Monrovia, the Capital of his Republic, and there submit to an examination, to prevent any duress being practiced upon his people.

England, the North, or Federal Government, and South Carolina then are the parties to the suit now before the Supreme Court. England will pay the expenses of her plaintiff, Reuben—South Carolina will stand by her Sheriff Yates, and both appear at the Bar of a Tribunal which properly has no jurisdiction over the matter. We have dwelt in extenso on the condition and relation of these parties, and propose in our next paper to make the application of our present remarks. What we have said of England we would apply to Reuben Roberts, since he is but an excuse for agitation in the hands of his Government. Abolition and Consolidation will both be much advanced or retarded according to the action which our next Legislature shall take in regard to this same suit. We hope therefore, that our readers will forgive us for this long editorial as well as any others which we may write upon this important subject.

COLD WATER FOR HOTELS.—Brownlow of the Knoxville Whig, says that Reynolds & Linty, of London, Tennessee, do up every thing right, and to their great credit, have dismissed from their fine Hotel, their Bar of Liquors, and in lieu thereof, they are putting a Force Pump into the Spring at the River's brink, to supply the Hotel with fresh water.

The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, June 21, 1853.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

The Communication of "Civis," has been received, and if the author will forward his name, it shall appear.

Death of Major McClelland.

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the death of an old and valued citizen, Maj. JOHN McCLELLAND, who died on Sunday evening last.

It does not come within the sphere of our duties to write his obituary, but as a chronicler of events, it is proper that we should pay a tribute of respect to the memory of one so generally and so well esteemed for his many virtues and excellent traits of character. No one has ever lived or died in this community who enjoyed in a more eminent degree, its confidence and regard than Major McCLELLAND. He was in every regard, a true gentleman—nature's nobleman. His death cannot but be universally felt. His health for years had been feeble, and having reached an age not ordinarily allowed to man, it was but reasonable to suppose that the time was at hand, in the order of Providence, when he should be called on to pay the common debt of nature.

Major McCLELLAND was over eighty years of age, and had served his country as an officer under General Jackson. He and Gen. Scott, we believe, were Captains at the same time.

For a number of years, he has been a leading member of the Episcopal Church of Camden, and died in the faith and communion of that Church.

New Books, &c.

We have received several New Books, Periodicals, &c., which we will take pleasure in noticing next week.

Southern Publications.

We are not so chimerical in our notions as to suppose that the mere fact of a publication being at the South will ensure it any particular success, unless its claims unquestionably entitle it to pre-eminence; and in that case it is with us a matter of serious doubt whether Southern people would give it preference over a Northern issue equal in point of character and ability. Southern this, or that, has very little weight or importance with the mass of people South. If they get an article to answer their purpose, a little cheaper from the North, they are almost certain to do it; and their own enterprises are left alone and unaided to struggle on, whilst their Northern neighbors reap the benefits of their labors. This is emphatically true, and it cannot be denied. Is it right? All things being equal, ought not a Southern paper to have precedence in every case over those published at the North? We think they should. We have now at the South as good publications as can be found anywhere else—the difficulty is in getting the people of our own country to think so, for a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country; and the same thing applies to newspapers and such enterprises. The rage for novelty has been so long kept up, that unless Southern papers can be just as they manage at the North, they are scarcely sought after at all. Why, we would ask, is not the Southern Quarterly Review, published in Charleston, by Messrs. WALKER & BUNKER, in every way worthy of a larger and better patronage? Where is there to be found a better Magazine of this character? Elevated in its tone, ably edited, true to Southern interests, we see no reason why the Review should not be found in the library and office of every Southern gentleman. Can better Commercial papers be found than those published in Charleston and the other Southern cities of the South? Is a good Family Paper wanted—giving a little of every thing and a good deal at that—take the Illustrated Family Friend. The price has been greatly reduced, and it can now be obtained as cheaply as any paper of its size and merits in the Union. To clubs of twenty and upwards, the price is a single dollar to each subscriber for a whole year. Let any Northern publisher beat this, and we will put GODMAN against him again.

In the Agricultural department, we have in our State The Farmer and Planter, by Messrs. SEABOARD & GILMAN, at Pendleton, and the Southern Agriculturalist, by the indefatigable and enterprising proprietor of the Laurensville Herald, Mr. R. M. STOKES. Each of these are only one dollar per annum. Money thus invested is well spent. For Religious and local papers there is no lack. If you want a Temperance paper, try the South-Carolina Temperance Advocate. There is now no excuse for a man not taking the papers. There is now in almost every town and village in our State one or two papers, and it will be the people's fault if they do not read them.

There is with a large number of newspaper publishers, a sort of craving desire always to give something which borders on the marvellous and wonderful: and it happens but alas, too often, that the miseries and misfortunes of humanity are made capital of to increase the interest and importance of newspapers of the present day. This is a venality of the press which every honorable man ought to reprobate severely. It is unworthy the age in which we live.

Small Bills.

The law prohibiting the circulation of Bills of a less denomination than five dollars, issued by the Banks of other States, goes into effect on the first of July. We give below the sixth clause of the Act extending the charter of the Bank of the State, which bears upon the subject:

"That from and after the first day of July next, any person or persons, corporate or body politic, who shall within the State, directly or indirectly, pay out, pass or put in circulation, or cause to be paid out, passed or put in circulation, any bank note, bill, certificate or acknowledgment of indebtedness, whatsoever, purporting to be a bank note, or of the nature, character or appearance of a bank note, of a less amount or denomination than five dollars, issued, or purporting to be issued, by any bank or person or association of persons, in any other State, shall be subject to the payment of twenty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt at the suit of the State, and appropriated one half to the informer, and the other half to the maintenance and repair of the public buildings in the District where the action is brought."

"Reuben Roberts."

We learn, says the Charleston Mercury, that the case of Reuben Roberts against Sheriff Yates, or rather, of Great Britain against South Carolina, which started off so grandiosely, has come to a very "lame and impotent conclusion." Orders have been received through the British Minister, that further proceedings in the case be discontinued, and that their Counsel be paid off and discharged. It is presumed that the British Government became convinced that, whatever might be the decision of the case before the Supreme Court, they could only gain a loss by it; and the greater loss in the event of their winning the suit—inasmuch as it would most certainly have been followed, not by the abrogation of the law of South Carolina, but by that of the reciprocity treaty, on which their complaint was founded.

SOUTHERN PATRIOT.—C. J. Elford, Esq., has retired from his connection with this paper, and has been succeeded by his brother, G. P. Elford, Esq.

Southern Standard.

B. C. PRESSLEY, Esq., has retired from the Editorial connection of the Standard, which is now filled by I. W. SPART, Esq. Mr. Pressley is a good writer, sound lawyer and an agreeable gentleman. We wish him entire success in all his undertakings.

Mr. SPART is represented as one well qualified for his new vocation—to all we wish success and happiness. Mr. PRESSLEY continues the Proprietorship of the Standard.

The Louisville Courier states that in twenty-five counties in Kentucky, there is a net gain of \$2,625 young hogs at this time as compared with the number at the same period last year.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—We learn, says the Darlington Flag, that obstructions have several times been discovered on the track of this road in this District, evidently laid there by some malicious person or persons for the purpose of throwing off the train. We hope the villain may be found out, and receive the punishment he so richly deserves. A reward of five hundred dollars, we understand, has been offered for the detection of the guilty person.

The Indiana Black Laws have caused the removal of large numbers of colored persons from that State, as the penalties incurred by residence there are quite severe. The Cincinnati Commercial says that it is scarcely possible to pass along the river front of that city without observing one or more colored families from the Hoosier State. They appear to be persons of some property, having with them fine stocks of horses, mules and milch cows.

BROKE JAIL.—The Edgefield Advertiser mentions that on Monday night last two prisoners, Williams and New, effected their escape from their new Jail. The crime of the former was Burglary—of the latter, negro stealing. A writer in that paper says it was from the "very culpable neglect of the jailor."

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of Georgetown have declared a semi-annual dividend of two dollars on each share of the capital stock from the profits of the last six months—being sixteen per cent.—payable at the Bank, and Bank of Charleston, on and after the 1st of July next.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—A Russian army 100,000 strong is concentrated on the Turkish frontier. The Russian ports of the Black Sea are crowded with the munitions of war, and the heights above Odessa are covered with the tents of a large army. On the banks of the Pruth, the positions are already made, and the vast body of troops are ready at a moment's notice to enter the principalities. The Ministers of England, France, Prussia and Austria, made a joint attempt to settle the existing difficulties, and bring about a reconciliation between the parties, but Prince Menschikoff, the Russian Ambassador—who had been for some days at Buxynkera, a village at the mouth of the Bosphorus, with a steamer ready to bear him away to his command the instant an unfavorable answer was given—and the Divan were equally inflexible; and, consequently, the Prince left on the 23d of May, and arrived at Odessa on the following day. Abbas (Mehemet Ali) Pacha, the Turkish Minister of War, immediately on Prince Menschikoff's departure, sent couriers to every Province, with orders that the warlike resources of the Ottoman Empire should immediately be put in requisition to repel the Russian forces, should they venture to cross the frontiers. There is no account of the whereabouts of the French squadron, and the orders given to Admiral Dundas respecting the British fleet under his command are kept a profound secret. Affairs are regarded as critical, but every thing may possibly be even yet amicably arranged without either party resorting to hostilities.

TRESPASSES IN CEMETERIES.—The subject of pulling the flowers in the public cemeteries seems now to be a matter of public interest; and despite the strict police regulations, the sacrilegious trespassers still continue their work. And not only so, but much more outrageous trespasses have been committed at the North and Cemetery.

A party of several hundred came from Cincinnati in three steamboats, a pioneer band having preceded them the day before in an omnibus, and this pioneer band pitched their tent in the Grave Yard on Sunday for the sale of liquor, without leave or license from any one. Yesterday that grave yard was selected as the spot upon which the company danced all day, and the voices of the "Professors," in calling the figures, could be distinctly heard at the house, a quarter of a mile off in the valley below. That moral recreation of card playing, so refining and elevating in its influences, was indulged in by many of the company upon the humble graves of the pioneers of this settlement, and drunkenness and revelry reigned supreme. The tombstones in our family enclosures have been defaced, and the names of those who sleep beneath them been partly erased, so as to make them read differently, and even the names of the individuals committing these acts written upon the stones in pencil, an insult to the dead and a wanton outrage upon the feelings of the living. The depredations committed upon the beautiful mound where the remains of Gen. Harrison repose, are disgraceful in the extreme. Every little shrub and flower planted by the hand of affection are rudely destroyed by these sacrilegious Vandals in their bacchanalian revelries."

In consequence of these outrages, a relative of Gen. Harrison has published a notice in the Cincinnati Times, that all persons assembling in the grave yard enclosure at North Bend, for the purpose of revelry, will be prosecuted as trespassers.—Southern Standard.

THE MURDER OF HAFNER.—We published from the Carolina Spartan an account of the apprehension of a negro, Charles, who had been once tried and acquitted of this murder. The Laurensville Herald says:

"On Friday last, Charles was tried for highway robbery, and confessing the crimes of murder and highway robbery, combined, he was sentenced to be hung on the second Friday in July next, at the cross roads near Cross Anchor. In his last confession, we understand, he excupulated Dr. Bofo's negro from any participation; but as circumstances appear which somewhat implicate the latter, he will be tried to-day; the result of the trial we will give next week."

A Boston astrologer predicted that an extraordinary literary work would be produced in New England about this time. The prediction has been fulfilled to the letter, for a Boston publishing house has "got up" a Quaker hymn book, having heard that no work of the kind was in existence. It seemed to be a pretty good opening, but one unlucky circumstance attending the speculation is that the Quakers never sing.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Washington is becoming dull. The office-seekers have abandoned it, with the exception, perhaps, of those who came here to take a chance in the general distribution of clerkships.

It turns out that the Columbus transfer agent of the late administration has not paid into the treasury even the five per cent. on the sum that he was to transfer to New Orleans. If five thousand dollars was recovered from him, as is said, by Messrs. Ewing and R. Corwin, it is only answered the purpose of paying their fees. It did not come into the treasury. In due time we shall see the correspondence on this curious subject, and, meanwhile, Mr. Guthrie's strong boxes may be carted about without exciting much surprise or ridicule as heretofore. Mr. Burke's assault upon the President's policy of neglecting the "old democratic guard" appears to have been expected, and has produced an impression here as well as elsewhere. The New Hampshire democracy would not, of course, countenance this assault, except so far as to elect the assistant as President of the Convention. But we shall, in due time, see more of like demonstrations.—Cor. Balt Sun

NEW SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The Philadelphia News states that the religious convention held at the Old Kennett Meeting-House, pursuant to the call published, has resulted in the organization of a new Yearly Meeting of "Progressive Friends." The meeting is said to have been large and highly interesting. Sermons and addresses were delivered by Lucretia Mott, Thomas McClintock of Waterloo, N. Y., Oliver Johnson, C. M. Burleigh, B. Rush Plumbery, and others; and letters of sympathy read from Cassius M. Clay and others. A declaration of sentiments was also adopted.

Envelopes.—Letters should be addressed inside as well as outside.—When letters are enclosed in an envelope, the address should be inscribed as well on the letter itself as on the envelope; otherwise the loss of the envelope may cause grave mistakes and serious confusion—or may leave the letter for an annoying claimant.—We heard a deceased Chancellor say that he knew an important law case which came very near being lost to the party, ultimately successful, by the loss of an envelope, leaving it uncertain to whom the missive had been addressed. Recently, too, we learned from an exchange paper that a stolen mail had been recovered, with all the envelopes torn off the letters, and the Postmaster knew not where to send many of them.

THE CALIFORNIA HARVEST.—The advices from California to the 9th May state the farmers there were then busy in cutting and curing their grass, the crop of which is very abundant. The grain harvest would commence in about a fortnight, and continue for nearly three months. Wheat, barley and oats promise an abundant crop. Potatoes had advanced to 15 cents per lb. by the quantity. Onions selling at 45 to 50 cents per lb., by which farmers would get three hundred dollars cash for five ordinary sized gunny bags of onions. \$25 per 100 lbs. had been offered for 1,000 Bees, to be delivered in lots by January 1st, but the holder asked and expected \$30.

A RESTLESS TONGUE.—A Boston lady has, at this time, a somewhat novel disease—a continual motion of the tongue—which no device, effort of the will, or medication controls. We do not mean that she is a quack as a talker or a retailer of street gossip. On the contrary, a wittier woman does not exist. She has expended five hundred dollars among the dentists for artificial teeth, which her unmyth member has knocked out so repeatedly that they are now wholly abandoned. Her tongue is moving nimbly and involuntarily within the mouth against the walls of the cheeks. In conversation the organ takes on a normal action, but runs instantly into its usual rapidity of motion at the conclusion of a sentence. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The Altica (Genesee Co. N. Y.) Atlas, says: "A remarkable phenomenon in the heavens was visible at this place last Wednesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock. A bright belt, about the width of a rainbow, extended from below the northern horizon, up through the zenith, and down to within a few degrees of the southern zenith. There was considerable auroral light in the north, but nothing so bright as this belt. From the time we discovered it, there was no change of position or appearance, till it gradually withdrew in the north west and faded away. Its appearance was that of a tail to a comet, though brighter and more extended than any such appendage on record."

MORALS IN BRITISH GUINEA.—A late Demarara paper tells the following tales of crime in that locality:

"The records of criminal sessions show an amount of crime unheard of in the history of the colony; for, save the butcheries under martial law, it has never been known in that country that five persons forfeited their lives in expiation of violations of the law, of a character so heinous as to preclude the hope of mercy. In two of the cases which have been tried in the recent sessions, the accompanying circumstances have been invested with a diabolical malignity which have rarely been equalled. In the one, a woman, a native of the colony, deliberately dashed out the brains of her own child, because from natural infirmity it was backward in the development of mind and body. In the second, a coolie, in a fit of jealousy, cut his wife in pieces with a cutlas, and maintains his right to do so, avowing his intention to act in the same manner by the man who had aroused his suspicions."

RAILROAD PENALTIES IN CONNECTICUT.—The Committee on Railroads have reported to the legislature a bill which provides that all trains shall come to a full stop at all draw-bridges, and wherever the track crosses that of other roads. The engineers are to be fined and imprisoned, and the president and directors, being parties thereto shall be fined \$1,000. It also requires men to be stationed at all the switches under similar penalties, and whose speed is over thirty miles per hour, a brakeman is required for every car under a penalty of \$1,000. Engineers neglecting to stop the train when persons are seen upon the track are to be deemed guilty of manslaughter, if such persons are killed. The presidents of all roads within the State must reside within its boundaries, and the officers of roads out of the State are not to be allowed to hold any offices upon roads in the State under a penalty of \$1,000 per day.